

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 26, 1893.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHITE WINGED PEACE

Spreads Her Wings as a Canopy
Over the Senate.

ALL ELSE HAS A GOLDEN HUE

Pugh Gives the Repealers a Hypo-
dermic Injection.

JOHN SHERMAN WANTS BONDS ISSUED.

Mr. Cleveland Says They Can Be Issued
Under an Old Law—He Is for
Reille, Too.

Washington, October 25.—(Special.)—Both in the senate and in the lobbies this was a quiet day. It is generally conceded on all hands now that the Voorhees bill and amendments are to be voted on. Senator Faulkner is making a strong effort to rally a majority for his amendment, but the leading senators do not think it possible to pass any amendment which has been offered.

Senator Morgan has stated that he intends to introduce an amendment to repeal the ten per cent tax on state banks and to discuss it before a vote is taken. It is understood that a majority of the senate is in favor of this. The democrats are committed to it, but the leading senators tell me that many who favor the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state banks will vote against it as an amendment to the Voorhees bill, in order that the president's recommendation that the unconditional repeal bill without amendments or attachments shall be adopted.

Senator Sherman gave notice this morning that he intended to introduce an amendment providing for an issue of bonds. He explained at the same time that there is no use in the democrats denying it that a bond issue is necessary and has to be provided for. The leading democrats, however, attempted to persuade him not to offer that as an amendment to the repeal bill and this afternoon he agreed that he would not. The idea of the majority of the leading democrats now is to pass the repeal bill just so. Mr. Cleveland has made a point of it and he will not yield them what they want. The democrats of the senate to yield in order to retain party influence and a united party on all things.

The Administration Was for Compromise.

I had a talk with Senator Gorman about the situation this afternoon. He stated that when the contest opened there was a clear majority of eight in the senate against unconditional repeal, but that majority was soon reversed and it became apparent that there was eight majority for repeal. That eight has now been increased to twelve majority for repeal. Senator Gorman further stated that when the compromise was drawn up it was understood by all the senators who signed it that the administration would not be held responsible for the bill. He explained at the same time that there was a change, however, when Mr. Cleveland announced against it on Monday. Mr. Gorman, with all the other leading democratic senators, thinks that the best plan for the democratic senators to pursue is simply to allow the senators who have not concluded their speeches to do so, and then vote upon the amendments offered, and finally upon the bill. He thinks that some time during next week the unconditional repeal bill will finally pass. While a few days ago he thought a compromise was the best solution of the problem, now he thinks all factions of democrats of the senate will be magnanimous enough to get together for the party's good and do that which the administration is thoroughly committed to.

Carlisle Consults Sherman.

By the way the statement in these dispatches that Senator Sherman had a long consultation with President Cleveland Sunday afternoon came about from the fact that Senator Sherman and Mr. Carlisle had a consultation in which Mr. Sherman advised the secretary of the treasury to advise with the president against this compromise, saying that it would be ruinous to the country. Mr. Carlisle, when he visited the president, laid Sherman's views before him and after consultation the statement which was sent out by the press association that the president was opposed to compromise and for unconditional repeal and nothing else, was prepared.

Several senators and others about the capitol to whom both Senator Sherman and Secretary Carlisle talked understood that Sherman's suggestions were made direct, and the statement was thus given out. It was printed here in all the afternoon papers and in several of the New York papers. Several times during this discussion in the senate Senator Sherman has tendered his advice to the president through Secretary Carlisle. He has had many long conferences with the secretary of the treasury, many of them at the request of Carlisle, who says he looks upon Sherman as one of the great statesmen financiers of the country.

Sherman Wants Bonds.

The leading democratic senators today were all of the opinion that unconditional repeal would go through next week, and with them now the question is what is to come after repeal? Some of them expressed the opinion that President Cleveland would send a message to congress, urging the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury, but the republicans have announced that they will fight this. In fact, they say that the Sherman law provides that no more coin certificates shall be issued. They claim that the seigniorage cannot be coined unless the seigniorage bill amends the remaining sections of the law. The republicans think this bad policy and will fight it, and it is said some democrats will do likewise. The leading repealer senators agree with Senator Sherman that a bond issue must be provided for. There is a deficiency in the treasury of \$50,000,000 which must be made up at once, and the only way to do that in the event that a bill to coin the seigniorage cannot be adopted, is to issue bonds. They will favor that and so will a majority of the republicans, but the southern democrats are bitter against a bond issue and this will lead to another fight. Mr. Cleveland holds, however, that bonds can be issued under the law of 1875, and he may relieve the embarrassing situation by instructing Secretary Carlisle to issue them.

Making Peace with Their Constituents.

I understand also that after repeal, Mr. Cleveland has stated to several senators that he will send a message to congress urging the adoption of a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks. A senator who is on intimate terms with the president told me today that because the president opposes the compromise that the im-

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pression must not be given to the country that he was not in favor of financial relief to the people. He had committed himself to repeal, and though at one time he thought it was best to compromise, as the indications were that he could not get unconditional repeal, he has changed his mind and decided to insist upon unconditional repeal. This senator said that as soon as this is provided for, Mr. Cleveland will send a message to congress urging the adoption of other financial legislation which he thinks will relieve the country. Just what this is, however, the senator would not state.

Pugh's Parting Shot.

During the early hours of the senate session today, Senator Pugh made a very strong statement of his position. He acknowledged that he was to be defeated in his fight against unconditional repeal, but he demonstrated that he would go down with his banners flying gallantly to the breeze and he would die with his boots on. He said the change of the senate, which was against repeal to the side of repeat, had been accomplished by other than the theory and practice of rightful representation. He said the majority of democrats wanted to compromise the thing and they had attempted to do so. Their conferees were with the full knowledge of the president and Secretary Carlisle. They had accomplished their purpose, and forty-three senators had signed the compromise or practically agreed to support it when the president and the secretary of the treasury interfered and destroyed the agreement. He said he was willing and wanted to continue filibustering, but he could not get sufficient support to carry it on. He was proud of being called a filibusterer by the goldbugs as a traitor by the people who had intrusted him with his high office. He denounced the repeal bill as an infamous bill; declared that he would vote against it and leave the consequences to his God and his conscience.

He's in Favor of Relief.

There are numbers of senators who feel just like Senator Pugh, but as the fight had become so bitter between what is termed the administration and the anti-administration wings of the party, the anti-administration wing has decided for the benefit of the whole party to drop with the administration wing. They will submit to the passage of the repeal bill. They will simply vote against it and after it is adopted then they will make a fight and a gallant fight, too, for the free coinage of silver. They will test the honesty of the statements made by many senators who are advocating repeal. If the majority of the southern senators have the power, the people will not have to wait long for the relief which they have been clamoring for. The only question is, can they get sufficient support from senators from the other sections? If they can only get the support of the senators who have announced themselves as metallists, all will come right very soon.

The pending question is, will these alleged metallists prove sincere in their declarations? **1**

That Horse Book.

"The Constitution must have an enormous circulation," said Judge Maddox of the seventh district today. "In your paper which came yesterday you had a paragraph about the printing bill, providing for the publication of 75,000 copies of the horse book. Well, I received fourteen letters today asking for copies of this book and I expect fifty will come tomorrow. Colonel Livingston had fifteen like letters, Mr. Cabaniss had thirteen and Mr. Tate eleven. Suppose all the other members of the delegation received them. I wish you would state," he continued, "that this bill must pass the senate and then the books are to be printed. We probably shall not have them for distribution in three or four months, and then we shall only have 12 each."

E. W. B.

COOMBS PREPARES A TARIFF PLAN.

A Resolution That Caused a Little Sensation in the House.

Washington, October 25.—Mr. Caminiti in the house this morning asked unanimous consent for the consideration of his resolution relating to the separation of the Independence and Valencia land districts of California.

Mr. Coombs from New Jersey, his opposition and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, created something of a sensation and some amusement by offering a resolution outlining a plan for a tariff bill and instructing the ways and means committee to bring in a bill in accordance with its provisions. The bill, according to the resolution, shall have four schedules. A, composed of articles free of duty, including all raw materials; B, required to pay a duty of 10 per cent; C, articles of luxury, wine, spirits, tobacco, upon which manufacturers will be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers who pay internal revenue tax; D, a schedule for the protection of labor. All articles in the first three shall be subject to an unclassified schedule of 10 per cent. The amount of revenue needed shall be ascertained and the amount of revenue to be obtained from the amount needed will have to be deducted from the amount needed. The amount to be raised by import taxes on unclassified articles. The principle to govern in the formation of schedules is an unclassified to have regard for the protection of labor cost, where ever a difference of labor costs exists between this country and abroad.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed as amended.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was taken up and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, who proceeded to address the senate against the bill.

The Masses for Silver.

Mr. Pugh said that he was satisfied that nine-tenths of the unconditional repealers did not desire the free coinage of silver by an international agreement nor did he believe that such a proposal would be acceptable, or would make any earnest effort to secure it. He had never said he expected or desired any international agreement. Mr. Pugh had no doubt that a larger majority of the people of the United States were against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act than there ever was against the force bill.

Referring to the recent compromise, Mr. Pugh said the democratic senators had united in the spirit of compromise and concord and selected an equal number of senators from those friendly to unconditional repeal and those opposed to it, and with the full knowledge of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, the two leading repealer senators, he brought democratic senators together upon some common ground that could be enacted into law. They accomplished that laudable undertaking, so far as to agree upon a compromise, that secured the signatures of every democratic senator but six. The fact was not considered doubtful that forty-three democratic senators would have sanctioned the compromise had not President Cleveland interposed objection and demanded unconditional repeal at all hazards.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who led the filibustering against the bill in the last congressional sitting speech against the measure. He analyzed the bill, section by section, giving many practical illustrations of its effects. Pending further debate, the house at 4:35 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

General Prince Dead.

Charleston, S. C., October 25.—General W. T. Prince, a leading lawyer and citizen of Pee Dee section, this state, died this morning at Cheraw. He was a prominent citizen and stood high as a criminal lawyer. He was counsel for Colond Cash after the celebrated duel with Shannon.

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sufficient support, to resort to any and all means to defeat the pending bill. He was proud to be called a filibuster in defending a filibuster, equal to the ruinous consequence of its success to war, pestilence and famine. He would rather be called a filibuster by the conspirators and back-splitters than a false representative of the state and people who honored him with their trust and confidence. As for himself he would do his duty as a senator, as he understood it, and leave consequences to God and his country.

Mr. Stewart then resumed his speech. He spoke of the gold combination as having agents in the capital to dictate legislation, and as having elected a president, determined to carry out their policy. The president was now in the saddle and congress was helpless. The time might come when the haughty tyrants would meet a rebuke from the people. He said he presumed it was apparent that the speeches now being made by those who believed in the gold combination, of the purchase of silver and the Sherman law until free coinage could be brought about, were not being made with the hope of convincing any senators of a definite opinion. He laid at the door of a defective monetary system responsibility for the great mass of unemployed and said the highest goal of civilization in a nation would not be reached until every man was kept busy.

Jones Quotes Macaulay.

Mr. Jones quoted from an address of Senator Sherman before the legislature of Ohio, wherein he said what he favored was "the best money and plenty of it." This was a contradiction of terms, said Mr. Jones, for the "best dollar" was that with the greatest purchasing power and the increased purchasing power came from the quantity of silver. So Mr. Sherman favored "scarce money and plenty of it." He desired to say a few words in behalf of the silver miners of the United States. They were a brave and hardy people, and tried by every gauge of manhood and patriotism, they responded to all tests.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said: "The Roman republican, Mr. President, did not lose its liberties until the senate had degenerated into a mere instrument for recording the will of the chief magistrate." Macaulay has commented upon the case with which all democratic forms and the names and titles appealing to the people of the state executive, legislative and judicial, in the hands of one man. But that was a long time ago. Times change and men change with them. This is a very different republic from that of Rome, and although history, we are told, sometimes repeats itself, I, for one, will not believe that the senate of the United States is ever to become a subservient senate. If, however, there is a majority in this senate in favor of repeal let me admonish those senators to pause and reflect that there is no expediency whatever that demands its passage, that no condition requires it, and that it is liable to have a giant's strength, but it is tame and timid like a goat. (Applause in the galleries.)

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JOVE SMILES.

Mr. Cleveland Says He Never Wavered in His Belief While He Prayed.

Washington, October 25.—President Cleveland came into the city this morning at 11 o'clock. He is very much pleased at the turn affairs have taken in the senate, although he has believed all along that the unconditional repeal bill would pass. There have been times of anxiety, but never for a moment did the president waver in his belief. It is learned at the white house that the president will have no suggestions to make as to a recess or adjournment after the passage of the repeal bill, although he was anxious to have the bill extended the length of time for the registration of the Chinese to pass.

MORE CHEERFUL NOW.

Brunswick's Darkest Hour Has Passed and Hope Revives.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—(Special)—General good cheer all along the line is the feeling in Brunswick tonight. With the day's record of no deaths, no serious cases developed, several bad cases under good control, the number of discharges exceeding the new cases, the people well fed, good supplies and nourishments on hand and more coming to carry the people through, nurses, doctors and all officials well organized, frost only about a month off and with a confident feeling that within two months from now they can get away for a rest, all who have stayed here feel encouraged. Those who are here are not particular about trifles. Sixty days is not an long time to wait for release after what they have passed through and they are glad to anticipate even distant relief. After seventy-two days of panic, demoralization, starvation, threatened riot, yellow fever, malarial fever, deaths, quarantines and criticism, together with a few minor troubles such as people and canines going mad and fighting and killing, they will quietly submit to many more days of quarantine without protest. Brunswicks may eat their Christmas dinner surrounded by the same shotgun quarantine, but that will be all right if the people outside and Surgeon Murray inside will let them out by January 1st.

THIRTY NEW CASES.

The Weather Is Favorable for a Spread of the Fever in Mild Form.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—Thirty new cases were reported here today, five of the cases being white, and one new case on Jekyll island.

The new white cases are: Horace Greenfield, Miss Katie Carrie, Mrs. A. J. Braswell, G. W. Horton and Mrs. Heligson.

There are now under treatment forty-white and 22 negroes, a total of 262. Four hundred and sixty cases have been discharged. Thirty-three whites died and nine colored, a total of forty-two.

Seven hundred and sixty-four patients have been and are under treatment today. The number discharged today exceeds the new cases by one. There are no very serious cases under treatment. Several cases have been pulled through black vomit. The weather is warm and favorable to the spread of the disease, but unfavorable to fatality. The physicians are all hopeful. Relief is being judiciously given out. The sick are having proper care and nourishment. The people are as well satisfied as could be under such circumstances. More relief will come in from several points to insure against future starvation. The general outlook is encouraging, considering past experiences.

The Squabiles of the Doctors.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—(Special)—Dr. J. A. Butts and J. W. James appeared before the board of health today and both made statements. Dr. James reiterated his previous published remarks. From the statements of both gentlemen made today there seems to be no discrepancy between them. Both statements were full and explicit.

DICK TATE CAUGHT.

Detectives Said to Have Him in Charge Heavily Ironed.

THEY WILL GET \$25,000 REWARD

He Was Kentucky's Honest Treasurer for Years.

BUT HE WENT SHORT FOR \$100,000.

Whisky Ruined him, but It Was in Speculation Not Drink—Found in the Far West.

packages from his possession without legal process.

Pink Martin, of Laurens, who was captain of the constabulary, then threw back his coat and displayed a badge. He said he had a commission from the governor. Thomas told him badges would not go with him. The constable ordered the messenger to let the goods remain at the depot until he got further orders and went to the telegraph office. But the boxes were carried to the office and the constable went through the form of demanding them from the agent. He ordered them out.

About dark Constable P. H. Martin went before a trial justice and swore out a search warrant, which was served by the sheriff, and a keg supposed to contain whisky was secured. The other packages had been delivered in the regular course of business.

DEFENDING THE CERTIFICATES.

Arguments Against Paying Tax Upon Their Certificates.

Little Rock

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 26, 1893.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Norther's message to the general assembly is a model document, and its suggestions and recommendations will be heartily endorsed by the people.

The governor's arraignment of the federal policy of protection is directly in line with the pledges of the democratic platform. He points out the ills that have resulted from the unconstitutional tax known as a protective tariff, and calls attention to the fact that not content with destroying the rights of individuals in trade, the government has denied the rights of the states in the use of money as recognized, authorized and guaranteed in the constitution.

He congratulates the country that the party now in power is pledged to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis and repeal the tax on state bank notes, and advises the general assembly at an early day to provide for the establishment of state banks, under safe conditions, without federal interference or control.

These recommendations are on the right line, and it is to be hoped that our senators and representatives in congress will lose no time in meeting the wishes of the people by carrying out the tariff and financial promises of the Chicago platform.

The Voorhees Bill.

The full text of the Voorhees bill, which is now before the senate, and which will shortly become a law, was embodied in our dispatches of yesterday. It is to be hoped that our readers took occasion to examine it, for as the first fruits of a democratic victory, it is an amazing piece of legislation.

The democratic platform does not demand the unconditional repeal of any particular part of the Sherman law, but denounces the entire act as a cowardly makeshift and recommends its speedy repeal by its republican supporters and its republican author. The platform then goes on to declare that the democrats "hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coining of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal."

The Voorhees bill repeals the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, revives the Sherman law of 1873, and leaves intact the clause which gives the secretary of the treasury the right to say that silver dollars shall be redeemable in gold. In fine, when the Voorhees bill becomes a law, our coined silver will no longer be standard money—the money of final payment—but will hold the same position in our currency that the legal tender greenbacks hold.

That will be the effect of the Voorhees bill when it becomes a law. Having accomplished this much, the Voorhees measure takes a humorous turn. Having knocked silver out of our currency as a money standard, it goes on to remark that the solemn pledge of the party, made at Chicago, should by all means be borne in mind, and it then proceeds, with a gravity that is almost serious, to enact the party pledge, not into a law, but into a declaration of policy!

It will do no harm to reproduce the Voorhees bill here. It is worth studying as a perfect piece of machinery for establishing the single gold standard, and in legislating a solemn democratic pledge into a policy instead of a law. This is the text of the wonderful bill:

That so much of the act approved July 4, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver for the mint, and for other purposes," directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered to each month at the price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 37.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the continued use of the two metals in the markets and in the payments of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed in the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payments of debts.

It will be seen that this measure which absolutely destroys, for the time being, the efficacy of silver as a money standard, endeavors to atone for that perform-

ance in some sort by quoting the verbiage of the pledge of the democratic platform, and declaring that the promise of the party shall be the policy of the party. And it is expected that the people will be satisfied with this.

This reminds us of a little story that is sometimes told in whispers in the Asiatic provinces. A man had been unjustly put in jail. Not only a large family, but a great number of people were dependent on him for support. He had many powerful friends and followers, and these, after a long siege, obtained control of the city in which the man was unjustly imprisoned. They took entire charge of affairs, and the keys of the prison were turned over to them. They rejoiced and had many carousals in celebrating their victory.

This continued for many days until some one suggested that the time had come when their friend should be released from his captivity. This suggestion seemed to please everybody, and so those who had assumed the leadership passed a law after a good deal of foolish opposition, declaring it to be their policy to release their friend from his long imprisonment. This wise law gave immense satisfaction to everybody except the man in jail and those who were dependent on him. At last accounts the man was still imprisoned, although there was a movement on foot to ask some of the neighboring tribes to consent to his release.

The Voorhees bill is a magnificent measure if the people meant by their votes that the democratic pledges were to be enacted into policies and not into living and efficacious laws. It is a timely and an appropriate measure if the people, in endorsing the democratic platform, meant that silver should be destroyed as a money standard and the demonetization act revived.

What will be the result should other democratic legislation proceed on the same lines? We shall have a law repealing the McKinley act and re-enacting the Morrill high tariff, and declaring it to be the policy of the party to secure a tariff for revenue only. We shall have a law increasing the tax on state banks to 20 per cent, and declaring it to be the policy of the party to repeal the 10 per cent tax. We shall have a law enacting the force bill, and declaring it to be the policy of the party to denounce force bills.

Let us hope, however, that we are to have no more legislation of the Voorhees stamp. The democrats who represent the party have uttered a memorable protest against it. They have vindicated both the party and the people. The party cannot be held responsible for the attitude of men who utterly refuse to destroy the democratic platform. All that it can do is to take heed of the costly lesson it has learned.

Now that the eastern interests are to be accorded the privilege of robbing the people by means of the single gold standard and a contracted currency, it is to be hoped that they will graciously permit the democrats to carry out the rest of their platform.

Senatorial Dignity.

We judge from the report of an interview with Senator Lindsay in The Courier-Journal that some of the unconditional repeal senators were not only deeply grieved but seriously alarmed when they awoke on Monday morning and found that they were not exactly in line with the administration.

Their grief and anxiety was such that they went about trying to discover the arch traitor for words to that effect who had caused them, even for a moment, to pretend to be so bold, or so ungrateful, as to seem to antagonize Mr. Cleveland even in the slightest particular. They had not the slightest intention of wiggling except as the president said wiggling, and when they opened their eyes on Monday and found that the administration was opposed to the compromise which they had signed, they felt that they had been deceived and betrayed.

Senator Lindsay's complaint is so tearfully eloquent, and is so beautifully typical of the repeat democrats who have modified or suppressed their views to the patronage measure that we present it here:

Of course I should not have put my name to the paper if I had not believed it to be, if not agreeable, at least not objectionable to the administration people. I thought I had good reasons for believing that the president and the secretary of the treasury would not seriously object to the adoption of an amendment. It was in an apparent reasonable way that the concession would be acceptable all around, and under these circumstances, I did not see anything left for me to do but fall in with my friends who had been acting with me all along in favor of unconditional repeal, and in this way reconcile democratic differences. How such a misunderstanding could have occurred among the friends of the administration, particularly among a number of senators on our side, but I shall not undertake to solve the mystery. Sufficient for me to know, and I only know it from the public press, that the administration is against the compromise, and that without democratic harmony at both ends of the avenue no compromise can succeed. If the reported administration opposition is true, and I have no doubt that it is, I shall always stay in favor of the unconditional repeal, as far as the Sherman act, and to accomplish that end I will vote for a clause rule in the senate if the opportunity is afforded me.

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This continued for many days until some one suggested that the time had come when their friend should be released from his captivity. This suggestion seemed to please everybody, and so those who had assumed the leadership passed a law after a good deal of foolish opposition, declaring it to be their policy to release their friend from his long imprisonment. This wise law gave immense satisfaction to everybody except the man in jail and those who were dependent on him. At last accounts the man was still imprisoned, although there was a movement on foot to ask some of the neighboring tribes to consent to his release.

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Let us hope, however, that we are to have no more legislation of the Voorhees stamp. The democrats who represent the party have uttered a memorable protest against it. They have vindicated both the party and the people. The party cannot be held responsible for the attitude of men who utterly refuse to destroy the democratic platform. All that it can do is to take heed of the costly lesson it has learned.

Now that the eastern interests are to be accorded the privilege of robbing the people by means of the single gold standard and a contracted currency, it is to be hoped that they will graciously permit the democrats to carry out the rest of their platform.

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WHO WROTE THEM?

Something Peculiar About That Sixth Ward Meeting.

MEN WHO VOTED FOR THEMSELVES.

The Tickets Were Prepared in Advance, and Even Shown Around—The Commandment of the People.

As evidence of the fact that a ward meeting can be a very tame affair when it is so arranged, a striking incident about Tuesday night's sixth ward meeting offers very interesting testimony.

Of the 191 votes cast that night out of a poll of 2,000 in the ward it develops that a large majority of the tickets were

Written by the same hand,

On the same kind of paper and

For the same persons.

Who wrote them, and what was it all about?

Following is a fac-simile reproduction of the writing of the ballot which had the right of way. It is one of many—every one of the same kind and all written by the same hand and on the leaves of a book of pencil pad paper:

*W L Peel
J P Rice
Amos Fox
H H Cabaniss
Dr R D Spalding
R J Griffin
M Barnes
A Landover
Geo M Greene
P H Snook
J W Rucker
B B Crew
C W Humprecht
Geo M Slaton
Fred B Law*

THIS DREW A PRIZE.
It is a Fac-Simile of the Ticket Which Won In the Sixth Ward Meeting Tuesday Night.

This striking unanimity in the makeup of most of the tickets which were placed in the ballot box shows conclusively that they had all been turned out of the same brain and that they had been manufactured by the same writing machine. Beyond a doubt the winning ticket, if it had not been agreed upon in advance, received a concert of support that was remarkable.

Many of the people who were at the meeting when the voting began left before the count had been completed, but they did not go away until they had voted, and thus it was that the crowd was so small when the result was announced. It was through The Constitution that many ascertained yesterday morning for the first time the names of the fifteen who had been elected and a few of them were surprised at the defeat which was meted out to some of the most prominent gentlemen of Atlanta who had been placed before that meeting.

Taking Notice of the Ballots.

Immediately after the meeting adjourned the basket containing the ballots which had been cast was left alone upon one table while Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, chairman of the city executive committee and Mr. Frank Rice stood against another table discussing the result. The basket of ballots looked tempting to a Constitution reporter and he quietly stuffed his pockets full of the useless ballots and was reaching for another handful when Mr. Cabaniss and Mr. Rice called a halt on the proceedings, declaring that the papers were the property of the meeting and that no one had any right to them.

"Why, they should be destroyed," said Mr. Rice. "They are no good to any one."

"So they should," replied the chairman of the city executive committee, and one of the elected delegates to be voted for at the coming primary in the sixth ward.

And as both gentlemen spoke they both dived into the basket and began turning the tickets over. They glanced at the back of each paper and tore them up. They were evidently looking for the votes they had cast and the indications are that both were successful, for the ballot of neither was found among the number that was taken from the basket and brought to The Constitution office. After the search the two gentlemen tore up what tickets were left in the basket and requested one of the parties who had taken some of them out to restore them to the basket so that they might be destroyed, too. But the reporter answered:

"Nay, Pauline," and walked away.

What the Ballots Disclosed.

The tickets, numbering about one hundred, were all crumpled up and it was a task to straighten them out. But this was done and when it was completed it was found.

That forty-two of these tickets were on exactly the same kind of paper;

That every one of the tickets on the same kind of paper was in the same handwriting;

That the names on these tickets came in the same order and contained the same names;

That of the 101 tickets brought away only forty contained the names of gentlemen who were defeated.

When this discovery was made known on the streets yesterday it caused the people generally to pause a minute for thought, and when they had thought they asked:

Who compiled the ticket which won?

Who wrote the names of the gentlemen who are before the sixth ward for delegates to the committee of one hundred so often?

And if the ticket had not been agreed upon, why did he write the names in the same order every time?

No one could be found to answer the questions satisfactorily, and last night the people were as much in the dark as they were before the discovery was made.

That Mr. Sam Imman was surprised to learn thirty votes, while Colonel N. J. Hammond did no better and James R. Wyche did not fare any better.

Voting for Themselves.

But probably one of the funniest and most comical features of the ballots was the fact that some of the gentlemen who were elected voted for themselves.

This is shown by the fact that the face of the ticket carries the name of the gentleman as a candidate, while his name is written on the back, showing that he voted it. However, this may be due in the majority of these cases to the fact that some of the candidates accepted a ticket which had been written for them, and voted it without first seeing what name was on it. It was the ticket agreed upon, and that was all the voter cared to know.

It is still funnier that two or three of the tickets show that the voter knew that he

was voting for himself. This is made apparent by the fact that some other name than that of the voter was scratched off the face of the ticket and that the voter had written his own name where the name was erased.

And that the change was made by the man who voted is established by the handwriting in which his name is made on the front and the back of the ticket.

The name in both places is in the same handwriting.

SOME SCATTERING TICKETS.

There were a few, however, who wrote their own tickets, and it was a mighty few. These tickets showed an originality, too, and they were evidently made by those who were uneducated, or by gentlemen who were wholly independent of the meeting.

Here is one of the tickets which did not check the list, and it was written by one of the best and most progressive citizens of the sixth ward:

R. D. Spalding, G. W. Winship,
C. W. Humprecht, A. J. Orme,
S. M. Imman, Robert C. Smith,
W. S. Moore, J. F. Alexander,
R. J. McKechnie, R. B. Crew,
N. J. Hammond, R. J. Lowry,
James R. Wyche, R. J. Griffin,
J. W. Goldsmith.

It is true that ticket contains the names of some gentlemen who were elected, but only a casual glance at it is necessary to show how it differs from the set form which was voted at least 137 times, which was the smallest vote either one of the chosen received.

Still here is another ticket which was voted, and it was placed in the basket by one of the best men in the ward. It was:

R. D. Spalding, James R. Wyche,
N. J. Hammond, Robert C. Smith,
R. J. McKechnie, D. O. Dougherty,
W. L. Peel, Frank P. Rice,
John M. Green, W. A. Long,
H. H. Cabaniss, J. W. Goldsmith,
Robert C. Smith, C. D. Hill,
S. M. Imman.

And here is still another one by one of the gentlemen who took time to write his own ticket. Glance at it:

R. D. Spalding, R. J. Lowry,
S. M. Imman, M. J. Kiser,
N. J. Hammond, W. T. Gentry,
James R. Wyche, E. T. Black,
James F. Alexander, R. E. Maddox,
B. B. Crew, J. R. McKechnie,
George Winship.

And here goes more:

Spalding, Law,
Peel, Wulship,
Hammond, Humprecht,
Maddox, Lillard,
Imman, Shatto,
Bice, Ayer.

These tickets are given to show how the winners and the losers varied in their selection of delegates.

If the ticket had not been agreed upon before the meeting was called to order Atlanta has two of the best guessers as to results in the country.

Just here the meeting last night one of the ablest speakers in that ward pulled from his pocket a ticket and made the declaration that it contained the names of the gentlemen who would be selected by the meeting as delegates.

And when the meeting was over his list of names and the list of delegates as selected by the mass meeting in the sixth ward were just the same to a name.

Another gentleman who is very close to the chairman of the city executive committee, was standing by the manager's table when the result was announced and remarked:

"Well, I'll swear that's remarkable. I missed just one name. I had some one else down for Mr. Rucker. If that ain't the best kind of guessing in the world I'd like to know what it is."

The Personnel of the Ticket.

Of course, there is no suggestion that the personnel of the ticket was in any deal. Many of them were absent, and did not know that they were being voted for. The objection is to the methods used, and not to the men.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

Bids on the stock and fixtures of C. W. James, the Whitehall street merchant who was placed in the hands of a receiver some time ago, were received yesterday by Receiver Alex Smith. The bids range from \$7,500 for the stock, exclusive of the fixtures, to \$250 more than the highest bid made. This little item of \$250 means that the highest bid may come in lawlessness between well-known merchants. When the bids were opened yesterday morning the highest bid, apparently, was that of E. M. Bass & Co. for \$13,500, followed closely by a bid of \$9,500 for the stock exclusive of the fixtures from J. M. High & Co. Later a third bid was opened and it made the offer of \$250 more than any other bid for the stock and fixtures of James's store. This bid was accredited to T. A. Abercrombie, but later Mr. J. M. High deposited with the receiver a certified check for \$13,840. Mr. Bass says that the bid is the highest bid yet and he is satisfied with the stock. Judge Lumpkin will pass upon it today.

"I would like," said Mr. J. M. High, "to explain our position in this matter, to prevent any misunderstanding. We did put in three bids, which is not unusual in such cases, and, indeed, another firm had in three bids in this particular case. One bid was made for \$9,500. This was resisted in the bidding and regarded against Mr. James, and we put in that in order to secure one hundred cents on the dollar to the mortgagees. We bid, through one Mr. Goldsmith, \$11,175, which was the second largest bid, and this was considered by us to be a fair value on the stock. We thought that the bids on the stock would range from \$11,000 to \$15,000. Our third bid was \$220 in excess of any other bid, and it was \$220 more than the highest bid, which may come in lawlessness between well-known merchants. When the bids were opened yesterday morning the highest bid, apparently, was that of E. M. Bass & Co. for \$13,500, followed closely by a bid of \$9,500 for the stock exclusive of the fixtures from J. M. High & Co. Later a third bid was opened and it made the offer of \$250 more than any other bid for the stock and fixtures of James's store. This bid was accredited to T. A. Abercrombie, but later Mr. J. M. High deposited with the receiver a certified check for \$13,840. Mr. Bass says that the bid is the highest bid yet and he is satisfied with the stock. Judge Lumpkin will pass upon it today."

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MEETING NOTICES.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air-Line Bell Railroad Company will be held in the office of the company, No. 147 Equitable building, Friday, November 10th, at 10 A.M. HASELL THOMAS Secretary.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M. will be held in Masonic hall, old capitol building, at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening. Work in the degree of master Mason. Brethren qualified are fraternally invited. L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary. L. P. STEPHENS, Worshipful Master.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 25 1893.
Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.
Clearings today..... 188,334.54
For 3 days..... 670,425

Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.00.
Bid & ask.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3% 27 to 30 years	94	Atlanta, S. D. 108
New Ga. 3% 33	94	Atlanta, S. D. 109
to 40 years	94	Atlanta 4 1/2 91
New Ga. 4% 30	104	Augusta 7, L. D. 107
1915	105	Columbus 108
Georgia, 1893 102	103	Columbus 108
Savannah 102	102	Rome, graduated, 104
Atlanta 102, 112	112	Waterworks 103
Atlanta 112	115	Home 98
Atlanta 112, 189, 199	112	98

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia..... 133	95	Ga. Pacific, 1st, 93
Ga. & St. 100	100	Ga. Pacific, 2d, 97
St. Louis & San Fran. 100	111	St. Louis & San Fran. 100
Central, 1891 100	100	St. Louis & San Fran. 100
Char. Co. & St. 85	85	S. & S. 100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia..... 133	70	W. P. 65
Southwestern..... 31	do, do, do	do, do, do
Central..... 25	do	P. & L. Ind. Co. 125
Cent. & St. Louis..... 15	do	Cent. Real Est. 133
Aug. & St. 100	100	do

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The history of today in Wall street, taken as a whole, seems to justify the contention which has been solved that while the silver question was solved and made up with what was termed a settlement, it did not go through its accustomed channels. It was not made manifest very clearly in the early dealing that the situation had been entirely cleared or that the expected revival of confidence in business would continue to stay. There was a certain feverishness in the dealings that appeared to be consistent with a steady upward movement, based upon solid foundations, but as the day went on the tone of the market was rather another evidence of a strong undertone were not wanting. For the first time in many months the commission houses were largely in the market as buyers upon their own account, in large numbers, and to invest stocks for speculative turns on the long side. It was no longer to be a purely traders' market; the outside public were moved to take a hand in the deal. Then, too, came the decline in foreign exchange, which, however, had been indicated that can be afforded for the restoration of the stability of the national finances, and with the lower rates for sterling gold came suggestions of foreign importers of gold. There was, perhaps, very little likelihood the importation of gold from Europe, until at least the silver bill is finally passed, but the fact is that a slight margin of profit might be figured in shipping gold from America, and after that, the market would be more than willing to buy the same. This is the reason why, if the market has been so far off balance, it is expected and it seems probable that the total movement this week will prove to have been very near, if not entirely, the maximum week of the year. The stock market is strong and considerably higher in response to indications of repeat.

Rordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Liverpool's response to our rise of yesterday afternoon was a serious disappointment to the bulls, and our opening was at 5 points decline, the first sales of January being at \$2.3. This was the highest of the day. The port receipts were even heavier than those statement for eight days. We have obtained a few New Orleans figures, which for this week last year were 366,000 bales, against 1,000 the year before. Now, if the amount coming into sight this week should be 400,000 bales it would be an increase, and, on a total of 620,000 bales for the month, it would be considered very large. It must be forgotten that the movement of last year was considered small, and, therefore to exceed that movement is not actually very large, and it will have to grow relatively larger in order to confirm big crop estimates. The weekly movement at thirteen towns, reported by New Orleans, shows an actual increase of 4,000 bales per day, and, as the total stocks are 181,000 bales, as against 123,000, Liverpool was understanding, declined on estimates of 127,000 bales for the interior this week against 101,000 last year. We gave yesterday The Chronicle's figures of the amount that came into sight this week. We say, however, that statement was for eight days. We have obtained a few New Orleans figures, which for this week last year were 366,000 bales, against 1,000 the year before. Now, if the amount coming into sight this week should be 400,000 bales it would be an increase, and, on a total of 620,000 bales for the month, it would be considered very large. It must be forgotten that the movement of last year was considered small, and, therefore to exceed that movement is not actually very large, and it will have to grow relatively larger in order to confirm big crop estimates. 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THE FIRST DAY

Was One of Interest in Both the Senate and House.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE READ

What His Excellency Had to Say to the Legislature.

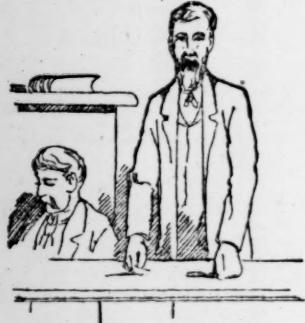
FERGUSON INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION

That Caused Considerable Talk on the Quiet in the House—The Rotunda Work in Both Houses.

The first day of the fifty which the general assembly of Georgia will sit passed without special event beyond the reception and reading of the message from his excellency, the governor.

A little stir was created in the house by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Ferguson calling upon Georgia representatives in congress to work for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but beyond that the work was of routine character.

For some hours prior to the time set for the assembling of the legislature yesterday morning the corridors and rotunda of the statehouse buzzed with cheerful and animated activity. To the casual spec-



OPENING WITH PRAYER.

tator it was a scene of peculiar and absorbing interest, typical of every phase of Georgia life. Good fellowship was the order of the hour and in every nook and corner there were joyful greetings between those who had seen service in the legislative chambers before and were now grasping hands for the first time in twelve months. Incidents of former battles on the floor were pleasantly recalled, old jokes were cracked and the vaulted hallways of the great granite pile rang with peal after peal of good natured laughter.

There were a notably large number of visitors present, from abroad, considering the fact that there was no business of special significance on the tapis and no election contests of special moment, and they wandered about the building in little groups and helped to complete the general ensemble of the scene.

As special leaders of the house and senate appeared they were hailed with delight. In the committee rooms the star story tellers of the session were springing a few of their newest yarns and as the hour of assembling drew near those members who had bills to present at once hunted up their desks and began to get their papers in order.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

What He Had to Say to the Members of the Legislature.

The message of the governor, which was read in both houses, was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—Since your adjournment, something less than a year ago, the people of this state, together with the people of our common country, have suffered from the effects of an unusual and long continued financial stra-

gony.

If such money panics can occur when our harvests are abundant, and no legitimate causes are easily apparent, it behoves the representatives of the people to inquire into the conditions that make them possible.

Under such conditions, there must be in our midst some power somewhere, able to paralyze and destroy, at will, the common interest and the common goal.

Such dangerous influence, if it exist, should not only be inquired into and removed, but it should be absolutely destroyed. No conditions of class can justify the growth of a power within the government greater than the people who make the government.

Without reference to the matters which have, as yet, claimed the attention of our national congress, in extraordinary session as being beyond the pale of state authority, I again respectfully say to you that, in my judgment, the most important of all the questions that affect the country today, come to us directly or indirectly, from the dangerous and pernicious policy of the general government known as protection. The time has come in the history of our people when this policy must be rebuked, as contrariwise to the spirit of free government, and not authorized by the organic law that made the American system.

Adopted at the beginning for revenue, it



LOTS OF MEETINGS LIKE THIS.

added to the guardianship of our infant industries, until it has finally grown into a monster power, producing combinations and monopolies that override the rights of the common people, while they dare dictate the policy of the government in their own interest and against the interest of the people.

It is gratifying to know that the political party now in power stands committed to repeal its resultant, unconstitutional tax which destroys the equality of right among citizens and builds a system of centralized government.

No content with denying the rights of the individual in trade, the general government has advanced to the further denial of the rights of the states in their use of money as established before the adoption of the constitution of the United States and fully recognized, authorized and guaranteed in that fundamental law of our system.

It is equally gratifying to know that the present federal congress is pledged to repeal the protected monopoly of money also, and to give to the states the opportunity for growth and development commensurate with

their resources and their unrestrained energy and will.

No tax was ever imposed by the federal government upon the issue of state banks until the necessities of war demanded the revenue. This tax was levied then, first, as upon manufacturers, for revenue, and finally, for protection to our national infant financial industries by prohibiting the rights of the state in money.

The authority extended by the national government to certain citizens to invest their money in government bonds; deposit them with the United States treasury, receive a bank charter and have issued 90 per cent of the face value in bills for circulation, was not enough to guarantee a money monopoly, so a money monopoly of state banks of issue was created by the federal government. Therefore state banks of issue needed to be suppressed and a monopoly created for national currency under protection by the government. The tax was levied, the rights of state banks to issue bills under state authority were destroyed, and protected money monopoly now threatens, more than all else, the liberties of the people.

Little, if any, revenue was ever collected on state taxes, and yet the majority of the supreme court of the United States held that it was not within their jurisdiction to protect state banks against this wholesale robbery, saying further, state banks must look after their own for self-preservation.

Congress is now in session, and to congress the states must appeal for an equal chance against protected monopoly to prevent us called for panics and the consequent distress of the people.

I recommend, therefore, in anticipation of such action by congress as is guaranteed by the democratic platform, such legislation as will charter state banks of issue, upon such safe conditions, without federal interference or control, as will secure their credit beyond question and furnish to the billholder absolute and perfect protection.

What we do is done, people will get money at a fair rate, independent of their credit, and the states will furnish an elastic currency that will expand and contract as our business needs demand; prices of products will not be reduced because of scarcity of money, and congestion and contraction will be an impossibility under our financial system.

By independent state action, solvent county, state and municipal, as well as national bonds and cash resources can be used with perfect security for the redemption of state bank bills, in this way our financial basis will be broadened and with the protection of the government removed from monopolies, whether in manufactures or money, we will have sound and abundant money for the state and prosperity and content for the citizen.

TAX RETURNS.

The returns for taxation for the last year are \$52,000,000, or a decrease of \$12,000,000 over the preceding year. There has also been a decrease of 554,625 acres in the acreage of the state. The tax system is undoubtedly faulty and a greater uniformity in the returns is essential. A full and fair return means a reduction to meet these salaries.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Consideration is asked for some plan for the establishment of one or more normal schools for the training of teachers. Some provision should be made to pay the teachers quarterly and avoid the discount they now suffer on script. A special tax for one year is recommended to meet these salaries.

EDUCATION.

The falling off in school taxes will reduce the amount of the school fund over \$80,000 and an additional appropriation is necessary. Some provision should be made to pay the teachers quarterly and avoid the discount they now suffer on script. A special tax for one year is recommended to meet these salaries.

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REFORMATORY.

Some place, other than the penitentiary or chain gang should be provided for the incarceration of offenders and for the reformation of convicts. The diagnosis of confinement and the wicked influences which surround the cell in the penitentiary prevent reformation.

The object of imprisonment should be reform, not punishment. The state, as well as the state has an interest in every child she rears. Every good citizen made out of what was material for vicious, bad citizen is an immediate advantage to the state as a self-governing body.

When it is considered that several hundred such citizens can be made from such material every year, the effect upon the population of

the great granite pile ring with peal after peal of good natured laughter.

Speaker Bouleau in substance said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—Please announce that the distinguished and popular speaker of the house has retired to his home at the hotel with a sudden and painful attack of sickness, which we all sincerely trust will be of brief duration, and that he will occupy his chair which he holds with pre-eminent ability and which he deserves.

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Speaker Bouleau briefly addressed the members.

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Speaker Bouleau briefly addressed

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, October 24, 1893.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Western Union Telegraph Company v. Patrick. Before Judge Westmoreland.

The court of Atlanta.

The sender of a telegraphic message having erroneously given the address of the addressee in the name of a city, the telegraph company having promptly carried the message to that number and being unable to deliver it because the addressee was not to be found there, the sender is not entitled to recover of the company the penalty prescribed by the act of 1887 (Acts 1887, p. 11), unless it affirmatively appears that the company knew the receiver was not to be found or would have readily ascertained the same. Judgment reversed.

Judge reversed.

Bigby, Reed & Berry, for plaintiff in error.

Carter & Barnes, contra.

Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company v. Hardage. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

It appearing that the conductor of defendant's car was informed that the plaintiff and her child were sick when they boarded the car, there was no error in allowing the plaintiff to testify that she took the care of the sickness of herself and child, which she deserved her to take the car for this reason.

There was no error in allowing the plaintiff to testify that at the place where she was ejected from the car there was no protection for ladies or strangers with reference to the police, although the absence of such protection was not alleged in the decree.

In an action by a married woman against a common carrier for wrongful expulsion from a car, section 3066 of the code may apply both in letter and in spirit, but the terms of section 3067 are not literally applicable though the principle of the section, except as to considering the worldly circumstances of the parties, is applicable in so far as injury to the feelings is concerned.

It was error for the presiding judge to make no allusion whatever to any issue between the plaintiff and the defendant, and none whatever to any defense which might be embodied in the evidence.

A request to charge that "the jury must find a verdict in the action of plaintiff" is not sufficient to sustain the charge of being misunderstood. Had the request been to charge that there could be no verdict for the plaintiff based on any negligence not alleged in the declaration, it should have been given.

Judgment reversed.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond for plaintiff in error.

Hutcheson & Key, contra.

Tompkins v. Compton. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Under the laws of Alabama in this case, the expense of removal of stock by one corporation with that of another, so as to create a consolidated company composed of the stockholders of both corporations, and to determine the objection or anticipated objection of a minority of the stockholders in either corporation is illegal and contrary to public policy.

There is no contemplation of such an illegal scheme and for the purpose of carrying it into effect, some of the stockholders in one corporation sell their stock to some of those in the other, and then buy the stock in the consolidated company when such company shall be formed, the sale is tainted with the element of illegality, and the seller will be liable for damages, and for that reason are not liable.

The legal principles applicable to the case is that where both parties to an illegal contract are to share in the fruits thereof, and the other party, in so far as he is affected, is an accomplice of his disqualification, is illegal and therefore void.

Judgment reversed.

E. D. Graham by brief, for plaintiff in error.

C. H. Hudson, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peoples, contra.

Fussell v. The State. Before Judge Smith. Irwin superior court.

In the course of the defense sought to draw from the fact that the prosecutor had delayed the prosecution for several months, an inference unfavorable to him as a witness, there was no error in allowing him to testify that he had been called to give evidence delayed as the result of a consultation between himself and the solicitor general and another person.

There was no error in allowing a witness to testify to conduct which was made by the accused to a third person in the dark, although the witness stated he did not see the accused, but only knew him by his voice. The trial is admissible. Its probative value being a question for the jury.

A witness impeached by proof of contradictory statements cannot be sustained by proof of his own declarations, consistent with times and places when prior or subsequent to the time of making the contradictory statements imputed to him.

Witnesses evidence for the accused tends to impeach the character of the state's witness.

The character of the court on the subject of impeachment should not be restricted to one witness only, but should be broad enough to embrace all to which the evidence applies.

5. In all of the points here specifically ruled, there was no error.

Judgment reversed.

E. D. Graham by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Tom Eason, solicitor general, by Hines, Shubrick & Fielder, contra.

Twenty Years' Experience.

C. D. Fredricks, the well-known photographic studio, 770 Broadway, New York, says:

"I have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for twenty years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS kill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel trouble.

on August 5th, and the record not having been transmitted to this court until August 22d, it thus appearing affirmatively that the bill of exceptions was not tendered and signed, nor the record transmitted to this court within the time prescribed by law, with intent to do so within 10 days of its filing, vol. 1, page 108; code, section 3213. Callaway v. The state, 16 S. E. Rep. 379.

M. G. Bayne, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. 17E. Cain

The best native teachers have been engaged to teach French, Spanish and German. The Berlitz method is the only practical way of learning thoroughly how to speak, read and write a foreign language. In order to grade the students, new classes are formed every week. Trial lessons free. Write for circular.

ED. WELLOFF, Director.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral water.

Notice.

Buy no sausage as J. Tyre & Co.'s unless marked—made by J. Tyre & Co., Atlanta. There are other parties shipping sausage from Atlanta as Tyre & Co.'s sausage. Look out for the swindler.

W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Dome v. The state. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

Where there is no affidavit by the accused, his claim that the alleged newly discovered evidence was unknown at the time of trial, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The evidence warranted the verdict, that was given in in any of the rulings or charges of the court complained of, nor in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Alex. C. King and William B. Farley for plaintiff in error.

Goodwin & Westmoreland contra.

Fletcher v. The State. Before Judge R. H. Clark. Fulton superior court.

The evidence, which was not conclusive, was sufficient to authorize the trial judge, that court will not control his discretion to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Alex. C. King and William B. Farley for plaintiff in error.

Goodwin & Westmoreland contra.

Garr v. The State. Before Judge MacDonnell. City court of Savannah.

Objections to the admission of evidence, not taught in the evidence objected to was, should be considered.

The evidence was sufficient to sustain the conviction and there was no error in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Ed R. McKeithen, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. W. Fraser, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Deen v. The state. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

Where there is no affidavit by the accused, his claim that the alleged newly discovered evidence was unknown at the time of trial, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The evidence warranted the verdict, that was given in in any of the rulings or charges of the court complained of, nor in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

A. C. Powers, for plaintiff in error.

Allen Fort, contra.

Five Cases Are Pending Against Him and He Gives Bond for All.

Spartanburg, S. C., October 25.—(Special)—C. P. Barrett, the lawyer who is charged with a wholesale swindling business and numerous offenses against the United States postal laws, was released on bail last night, his surety being a man by the name of Griffin, of Pickens county, who is related to Barrett by marriage.

In five of the cases against Barrett the preliminary hearings have already been had and the bond in each case was fixed at \$1,500, and the five were lumped, so to speak, and the bond made \$3,000 for the whole affair.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches.

For pleurosis, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic health.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50¢ and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

BARRETT GETS OUT.

This One Is Literary and Has Done Much for Cobb County.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman, VIRGIL POWERS, ALLEN FORT, A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., October 18, 1893.

Circular No. 232.

PASSENGER RULE NO. 18.

The following has been adopted as Rule No. 18. of the "Rules Governing the Transportation of Passengers."

1. Whenever a passenger fails to purchase a ticket before entering the car the conductor may require him to get off and pay at the first station at which the train is scheduled to stop. The conductor shall give to the passenger notice that he will be given time to purchase a ticket and said station destination.

If the passenger fails after being given time to provide himself with a ticket at said station, the conductor may collect a cash fare from there to destination at the rate of one cent per mile additional to the regular ticket rate.

2. Tariff of the Louisville and Wadley Railroad Company.—The Louisville and Wadley Railroad Company is hereby allowed to charge for the transportation of luggage as maximum rates, as follows: On classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, A. B. E. G. H. K. L. M. N. O. and R, the standard tariff, with 40 per cent extra for express, and P and P the standard tariff without percentage.

3. The Augusta Southern Railway Minimum Passenger Fare.—The Augusta Southern Railway Company is hereby authorized to charge no more than 50 cents a mile, full or half rate, between regular stations, when the fare would be less than that amount.

This circular to take effect November 1, 1893.

By order of the board, A. C. BRISCOE, L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

INFLUENCES OF A CLUB.

Brookwood Floral Co.,

COLIN OGSTON, Manager.

GROWERS OF CHOICE FLOWERS.

Salesroom, 13 Kimball House, Decatur St.

Greenhouses at Brookwood 3 1/2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipments solicited. Telephone 100 or 48. oct-24-1m.

Railroad Commission of Georgia.

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman, VIRGIL POWERS, ALLEN FORT, A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

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ATLANTA NURSERIES.

Plants first-class, prices very low. Send for catalogue or call on

W. D. PEATIE, 508 Equitable Building.

Tickets for the "Bombarde of Rio" and firework display at exposition grounds, Thursday and Friday nights, October 26th and 27th, to be had at Miller's news depot and Silverman's new cigar store.

Atlanta Grown Trees.

Plants, shrubbery, roses, etc., very best varieties, specially suited to this climate, can be obtained at the

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POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,

7-13 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Wines, Beers, Etc.

Orders solicited. Phone 48.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Elberton Accommodation.

No.

IT HAD A CHARTER.

The Negro Literary Club Explains and Justifies Itself.

A LITERARY MAN TELLS ABOUT IT.

Questioned by the Judge, He Says That It Had Books for Its Members' Detection—The Cases Dismissed.

The Colored Men's Literary and Social Club aired itself in Judge Andy Calhoun's court yesterday afternoon, and, besides thoroughly vindicating the propriety of its course, established the fact that it was modeled on the liberal lines of the Capital City and other swell clubs, and gave the spectators few bright new ideas as to what a club should be.

Twenty-five rough-handed, indifferently clad negroes, who bore but faint, indistinguishable traces of likeness to those gentlemen who delight in the pleasure of literature and society, appeared to establish the club's identity as being distinct and apart from a low resort of gamblers and drinkers which the unworthy suspicions of the detectives had made it appear to be.

A chocolate-colored negro who imagined himself the possessor of a literary ease of countenance, attempted in a grandiloquent style to put the club before the court in its true light. He answered questions with the ready alacrity of a man who is widely informed in various directions and who does not mind telling what he knows.

"It's a literary club, is it?" the judge inquired in his bluntest tones.

"Oh, yassar, yassar," was the prompt response, accompanied by a sweeping grin. "Dat's wut 'tis; a kind uv litumary society."

"What is the object of it?"

"Mutual object, jedge, mutual object."

"Did you have any books there?" inquired the judge, repressing a smile.

"Oh, yassar, yassar; had books."

"What books did you have?"

The devotee of the literary art scratched his head and looked perplexed for a moment.

"I can't ricollect all uv de books, jedge, yer honor, but we had one 'bout Jesse James. It's a corker, too."

This established the literary character of the club beyond a doubt, but even this conclusive testimony was overshadowed when a formidable looking document was presented, showing the club to be a regularly chartered institution. The charter was granted by the superior court and signed by Judge Marshall J. Clarke. The charter vested it with all the rights of clubs, a fact which the detective department was totally ignorant when the raid was made.

In the circumstances, Recorder Calhoun could not fine the colored clubmen. He bade them go, except three whom he detained for subsequent examination on the charge of selling whisky without license.

Whose Purse Is This?

Detective Ed Cason has always found the society of ladies not only pleasant but influential in bringing good luck. Yesterday he was walking down Hunter street with a charming young lady, when she suddenly espied a fat looking pocketbook on the sidewalk, which upon investigation, was found to contain quite a sum of money and a rabbit's foot.

The detective, now carrying the pocket-book and the rabbit's foot in his inside pocket, awaiting the claim of an owner.

When You Hear the Firebell Ring.

Chief Connolly has issued an order providing for possible contingencies of fire and riot which would necessitate the calling out of the entire police force. The order has been published on cards and liberally distributed among the policemen. It is as follows:

For consecutive strokes of the fire bell, repeated, is a signal for all members of the police department, both on and off duty, to assemble at police headquarters.

The detective, now carrying the pocket-book and the rabbit's foot in his inside pocket, awaiting the claim of an owner.

JUMPED THE FENCE.

An Eight-Year-Old Boy Objects to Leaving His Mother and Acts Accordingly.

Early yesterday morning Sheriff Barnes went out to Lowe's ally, acting under the orders of Ordinary Calhoun, and brought before the ordinary's court a mother and two children.

The cause of the move on the part of the sheriff was a showing made by Mrs. Brittan before Judge Calhoun. The mother, Texas Mitchell, is a woman of notorious character, and resides in an alley surrounded by negroes. She has two children, Mabelle, a bright little girl of four years, and Robert, a boy about eight or nine years old.

Mrs. Brittan, who was brought before the ordinary, said that she had no objections to the children being taken by the Home for the Friendless provided she could visit them occasionally. This permission was granted her by the court. The Mitchell woman appeared to be afraid that a Mrs. Poole would secure the children, and wept when the sheriff begged that she be not allowed to have them.

Sheriff Barnes took the boy, Robert, out to his home to give him breakfast and told his son to watch him. Robert proved to be a slick youngster and evaded the sheriff, climbed over a fence and retired to parts unknown. In the meantime the woman remained in the sheriff's office with the little girl, taking care of her until a representative of the Home for the Friendless came to relieve. She stated to the sheriff that she would bring the boy back if he returned home.

No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

WANT A FULL MEETING.

The Members of the Bar Will Pass on a Report from the Committee.

At a meeting of the bar of the superior court on last Saturday a committee was appointed to look into the matter relating to the pressure that now exists in all the courts, both city and superior and in both branches civil and criminal.

Congressional was in the chair and appointed a committee of five on the motion of Judge W. R. Hammond. From the statements made by several members of the bar it would appear that the business of the superior court—in the civil branch—is really, if not more than two years behind. There may be several ways of accounting for the delay, among others the former position of Mr. Jack Spalding, who stated was a growing evil and should be remedied at once by the proper legislation.

The appointment of the committee was quite apropos since the legislature is now in session. The committee of five will be ready to report by next Saturday some means or suggestion method by which the back work can be disposed of in the quickest time. In addition to this there has been a petition in circulation signed by nearly all the bar, objecting to the extension of the power of the recorder. The lawyers appear to be vigorously opposed to this move. As these matters will come up for discussion Saturday morning a full meeting is requested.

Athens, Ga.—Sir: My child, five years old, ate some worms. I tried calomel and other remedies, but without expelling any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I gave a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.

S. H. ADAM.

LARRY HAS A BRIDE,

And on His Wedding Night Had an Unique Experience.

HE WHIPPED A PEEPING TOM.

Another Stage Marriage in Which Atlanta People Are Interested—Pretty Bettina Gerard's Third Matrimonial Venture.

Lawrence Hanley, the actor who has so many friends here and whose production of "The Player" was so much admired, has just had a novel experience.

It was not a pleasant one for Mr. Hanley and it was particularly undesirable to an actor who is engaged in an important production.

Hanley, while in the classic city of Terre Haute, went and committed matrimony. That was on Sunday evening. The same evening he caught a man peeping at his bride while she was in a bath and—

The fellow did escape with his life—that's all.

How It Occurred.

The story of the actor's peculiar and unpleasant experience is told in the following special dispatch from Terre Haute:

"Terre Haute, Ind., October 23.—Lawrence Hanley, the leading lady, were married last night at the Terre Haute house, the Rev. F. S. Dunham, pastor of the Episcopal church of Akron, N. Y., officiating. Clarence H. Taylor, Mr. Hanley's leading man, was groomsman, and Miss Louise Ingolses, also of the company, attended the bride. After the ceremony there was a wedding supper served at the hotel.

"The bride is the daughter of Paul Leamer of Los Angeles, Calif., and was born in Cincinnati. She has been with Mr. Hanley two years, playing Juliet and other leading parts.

"An unpleasant incident occurred a few hours after the ceremony. Rooms 68 and 69 adjoin each other. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley occupied one of these rooms, and J. E. Kahlo, the drummer, was staying in the room next door. When the door was opened, the drummer, who had been peeping in on her through the transom from which he had scraped the paint. Then he knocked and asked her what time it was.

"Mrs. Hanley informed her husband of their neighbor's action and he demanded admittance to the room. Mrs. Hanley refused to let him knock, but the door and dragging the drum out of bed by a leg was proceeding to administer a severe dubbing to him, when the night clerk, hearing the noise, dispatched a policeman upstairs, who prevented what might have been serious hostilities. Kahlo was on his knees begging for his life when the policeman arrived.

"The affair caused much excitement. The police were both Mr. Hanley and the policeman to police headquarters. Mrs. Hanley accompanied her husband. After hearing their statements they were both discharged. The drummer threatened to file an affidavit for assault against Mr. Hanley, but as the feeling was very pronounced against him he did not do so.

Another Stage Marriage.

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S. H. ADAM.

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS.

Do You Know What Great Good It is Doing?

WISE MEN AGREE.

Discovery of the Real Cause of Most Physical Troubles—Science Has Revealed the Source of Happiness.

"One of the most important subjects before the world's congress in Chicago has been the great cause of the physical trouble of the civilized world today."

The speaker was a prominent man from abroad. Continuing he said: "From all parts of the universe the testimony has shown in, and it is overwhelming to the effect that some form of kidney or liver disease, is at the root of the majority of evils that are inflicting mankind. In past years it was a vexed question as to what this disease really was and it seemed to be a settled question that it could not be cured. But modern investigation and science came to the relief, and we have now made considerable progress in this direction. The discovery has been made that there are numerous causes of kidney disease, and that the best way to cure it is to remove the cause."

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Mr. Green T. Dodd, Washington street,
Atlanta.
E. D. Latta, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. W. A. Barber, Clarendon, S. C.
Mr. J. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga.
Mr. Judson A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga.
Professor J. N. Whittier, Lake City, Fla.
and many others in all parts of the country.
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DR. A. W. KRUMM,
The German Specialist.
Is Permanently Located at

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And can be consulted, free of charge, on all chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost manhood, night losses, piles and all unnatural discharges. He supplies all of his own medicines, which cure all others "fail." He has been in this city for the last five months and is recommended by all who have tried him. He is also a German graduate of ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor of many great valuable medicines, entirely unknown to the profession of this country. He makes a sure cure or no charge. No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and be convinced. His medicines are all very reasonable and in reach of all.

51 1/2 South Broad Street.

Oct 17—60

GEORGIA'S SUIT.

She Brings a Complaint Against the Belt Line Road,
CLAIMING HER PROPERTY IS DAMAGED.

Filed in the United States Court Yesterday Morning—Several Moonshiners Tried and Convicted.

An application to enjoin the receivers of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company from operating the belt line between that road and the Charlotte Air-Line was filed in the clerk's office in the United States court yesterday morning.

The receivers for the road as named in the application are Messrs. Samuel Spencer, Frederick Hildeker and Reuben Foster.

The suit is brought in behalf of the state of Georgia as one of the parties complainant and the Western and Atlantic railroad. It charges that the belt line was constructed by the Georgia Pacific railway without authority and that its operation since has been contrary to both law and equity.

The belt line commences at a point on the Georgia Pacific railway about three miles distant from the city and crosses over the Western and Atlantic track to the Charlotte Air-Line road at a point about five miles north of the union passenger depot.

In the bill filed yesterday morning the complainants set out that great injury has been wrought to their property by the operation of the belt line. They pray for a perpetual injunction to issue against the receivers and to this end ask that an order be issued, directing them to show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

Judge Newman, after reading the bill yesterday, set the case for a hearing. It will come up before him for consideration on the 16th of December. The application was filed by Messrs. Payne & Tyre, W. A. Little and W. A. Winship, attorneys for the complainants.

Several Moonshiners Tried

A number of moonshiners were tried before Judge Newman yesterday morning.

Among the number was a colored brother, who testified to certain state of facts as a witness in one case and then contradicted his testimony when it came to his own trial before the jury.

It was amusing to hear his explanation. He saw that he was caught and then made a desperate effort to get out of the situation. This only made matters worse and he soon realized that he had no chance of escape. The judge sentenced him to a two months' imprisonment in the Hall county jail.

With the grand jury present he arose and thanked Judge Newman, as if the latter had said, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The grand jury is every day turning out true bills and making work for the district attorney. The latter, however, has managed to keep up with the docket and during the last few weeks has made a record unsurpassed by any district attorney who has ever filled the position.

He continues in session for two more weeks, after which time Judge Newman will go to Columbus, Ga., to hold court for a few days. As soon as he returns he will take up the civil docket.

Judge Pardee, of Savannah, will be in Atlanta at that time for the purpose of trying Lewis Redwine. This has not as yet been officially announced, but the arrangement, it is understood, has already been made. The trial will probably occur about the middle of November and may last for two or three weeks.

All lovers of babies who saw the beautiful oil painting representing the "Awakening of Love," in the Mellin's Food exhibit at the world's fair, will be glad to know that the world's fair commissioners have granted to Mellin's Food the highest award for infants' foods—a medal and a diploma.

NOVEMBER FORESHADOWED.

The Weather Man Tells About the Temperature Next Month.

The weather man has an interesting set of figures that may serve to indicate the temperature of the weather next month.

These figures are based upon observations running back over a period of fifteen years and all of them are for this latitude. The statement is carefully prepared and from the weather man's report the following points are extracted:

The normal temperature for the last fifteen years is shown to be 51 degrees.

The warmest November was that of 1890, with an average temperature of 58 degrees; the coldest was exactly ten years before in 1880. The highest temperature during any November was on the 10th of 1890; the lowest during any November was on the 20th of 1880. The average date on which the first killing frost occurred was the 17th day of the month.

The average rainfall during the last fifteen years for the month of November was four inches. The average number of days with a rainfall of one inch and over was ten days. The greatest monthly rainfall was 8.21 inches in 1880; the least was .18 inches in 1890. The greatest amount of rainfall in any twenty-four hours was 2.44 inches on November 27, 1878.

The average number of cloudless days was twelve; partly cloudy, ten; cloudy days, eight. The prevailing wind was from the northwest. The highest velocity attained by the wind was thirty-seven miles on the 20th and 27th of November, 1882.

This statement is issued on the authority of the weather bureau observer, Mr. Park Morris, and the observations have all been fully made and revised.

The testimonies published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are all honest, straightforward statements, given and signed by the people themselves, and nearly all entirely unselected.

FROM THE SECOND STORY.

A Little Baby Falls Twenty-Five Feet in West End Yesterday Morning.

The little child of Mr. T. J. Middlebrooks fell from the second story from porch of his home on Ashby street yesterday morning.

The baby is only four years old, and at the time the fall occurred was in charge of a nurse. The little fellow crawled under the railing and in looking over lost his balance and fell to the tiling below. The escape from instantaneous death borders on the miraculous.

The force of the fall was only slightly broken by a narrow ledge which the falling child struck in his downward flight. He fell upon his head and left shoulder, and strange to say, not a bone was broken. A physician was called in at once, but was unable to determine just how the baby was injured.

The skin was cut, but the spine dislocated, while even the fragile collar bone was intact. He was picked up unconscious and was in a comatose condition a number of hours after the fall.

The name of the child is Vanwyke Middlebrooks.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Tincture" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

Go and carry all the children to see the "Bombardment of Rio" and the grand fireworks at exposition grounds Thursday and Friday nights, October 26th and 27th.



We're After the Youngsters

The bright boys of today will be the men of tomorrow. We want to get them in the habit of coming here for Clothing.

Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....	\$2.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....	\$3.00
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....	\$4.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....	\$7.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....	\$8.50

Besides giving the best value in the world for the money we propose to make the acquaintance of all the Atlanta lads by the free distribution of Base Balls and Bats, Express Wagons, Minstrel Harps and Metallophones with the sale of every Suit.

See the Window Display

Our Boys' Clothing department is perfect in every detail. Mothers or fathers may come and see the boys fitted. There are cosy dressing rooms here as convenient and private as home.

Remember, we do not send Boys' Suits out on approval. That's an obsolete practise and has been discontinued for the protection of customers.

We are proud of the Juvenile department and want you to know it better.

Eads & Neel Co.

'A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BAR-GAIN.' MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO



Rich Cut Glassware from the very best makers. A large assortment to select from.

MAIER & BERKELE
31 & 93 Whitehall Street.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. European Plan \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

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FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.

TO RETAIL SHOE DEALERS:

We cordially invite your inspection of our large and select line of

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We handle Shoes at wholesale exclusively and offer you not only the largest stock in the city to select from, but prices that CANNOT BE MATCHED and styles that will insure quick sales.

Our stock is equal in everything in the way of Shoes, from the cheapest 20 cents per pair upward, including our well-known brands, the OLD COLONY SHOE COMPANY'S in men's fine goods and the QUEEN AND CRESCENT SHOE COMPANY'S in ladies' fine wear.

We respectfully solicit your Shoe trade and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Send us your orders, or be sure to see us before you buy. Very truly yours.

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,

Corner Deaderup and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

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\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

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